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The Herald.

DEVOTED TO PRONUNCIATION AND AMENDED SPELLING.

4TH YEAR. TORONTO, CANADA, Jan.-Feb., 1888. N^o. 31.

—Matthew Arnold, when askt what he consider the tru standard of pronunciation, aserd that the best authority was "the usage of wel-bred women"—beter than the stage or any pronouncing dictionary. Is this Matthew's deliberat judgment or is it mere compliment?

— Why hav we *i* in *dirge* and *e* in *merge*?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—* W. Burt, M.D., Paris, Ont.

† Mrs. Cranfield, Teacher, Toronto.

* Suzan M. Phillips, Teacher, Pittstown, N. J.; * T. B. Welch, M.D., Vineland, N. J.

‡ Club of Seven, Toronto.

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† " Master Ed. Hamilton, Toronto.

‡ " " J. Howsam, "

|| J. G. Gholson, Broughton, Ill.

§ J. W. Connor, B.A., Berlin, Ont.

It wil redily be seen who ar workers in the hive, and not drones.

—Mrs. Varny rits: "† congratulet yu en the impruvd luk ev yur pej in which no økwerd character lik Oø or Uu is found. Yuz † insted ev H. Yur u and u shud hav wïder distincshn." Dø is not yuzd, and Eε is going tu vanish tu the relm ev gosts. Uu wil hav beter distincshn when Tip-fund is enuf tu permit us tu get rid ev mak-shifts. "Giv us a lift." BIS DAT QVI CITO DAT. "Lend us a hand."

A WINTER SONG.

Sumer jøyz ar o'er;
Flow'rets blum no mor,
Wintry winds ar swēping;
Thru the sno-drifts pēping,
Cherful evergrēn
Rerly now is sēn.

Now no plumed thrēng
Charms the wud with sēng;
†s-bound trēz ar glitering,
Mery sno-burds, twitering,
Fondly striv tu cher
Sens so cold and drēr.

Winter, stil † se
Meny charms in the,—
Luv thy chily grēting,
Sno-storms fersly bēting,
And the der delits
Øv the leng, long nīts.

—This is a "trial corner" in which nū forms ar shon. In the Winter Seng (from the Jer-man) abuv, ε is yuzd fer clos i, as in 'eel'. It laks stifnes ev E, yet is an i-shep, requird by internashnal considereshns. It "fils the bil" beter than ε, eltho 'ε' is an imiteshn ev its script. A shep beter stil is desirabl. Opinyons and sujestyons ev impruvment ar yet in order.

KEY: a e e i i e o o u u u
az in art at ale ell eel it I or ox no up put

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REVISED SPELING: 1. OMIT evry uselos loter.
 2. CHANGE *d* to *t*, *ph* to *f*, *gh* to *f*, if sounded so.

LITERATURE.

TRÉTÉ D'ECRITÛR FONETIK par Jules Ferrette.

This pamphlet of 12 pages 8vo is in French in the alfabet of its author. It may be had postpaid for 40 centimes (8 cents) of A. Duvoisin, Lausanne, Switzerland. Such a contribution may be considered from two points of view: 1, Fonetik; 2, Alfabetik.

As to Speech-analysis, it does not differ greatly from that givn generally and for French especially. French pronunciation is fully and wel exemplified by puting it throu in sound orthografy. The so-called "neutral vowel" has *œ* as its sign and no distinction is made between it when an actual vowel, with vibration of vocal cords and with vocal fremitus, and when wanting these, being then no vowel but simpl breth making a fricativ nois. The distinction is however more necessary in our language than in any other—a distinction we hav repeatedly urged.

As to Alfabetics, a, e, i, o, ar used with Italian values, u is for French u, while w is for vowel in *ooze*—both of which later appear rong. The consonant w has two dots over it while the sound of our y is dubl-doted i. Close e, œ and o ar indicated by the acute accent; the grave accent denotes nasalization. Any one of the sevn vowel leters, a, e, i, o, u, œ, w may hav the circumflex over it. This is to indicate increas quantity or length (*longueur*), not diference of quality. C is used for sh which meets with favor in France where ch so comonly represents sh. We hav but few words in which it is so used: *Machine, chicane, Chicago, Michigan, chivalry* and a few others, but all, we believe, of French origin. It wil be seen that Ferrette's alfabetik views favor diacritics, which may meet with favor in France, where one-third of the vowels in current orthografy is now markt, but wil hardly be tolerated in other tungs, especially ours. Insted of marking length by the circumflex, it wud be beter to use the turnd period (°) of French Amend. Sp. Assoc'n, altho the accent mark is beter stil and all-sufficient. A beter way to distinguish the close vowels from the open ones is the raised comma of our indefatigabl Connecticut friend, Knudsen, whose beter alfabetik solution might wel be tho'tfully pondered by our Swis author, and many of his sugestions adopted, as he appears farther on the road to an acceptabl alfabetik solution. The interested reader wil however find many points for tho't and shud get the pamphlet.

BRITISH-AMERICAN SPEECH.

The articl on Fonology by T. H. Kelog, M.D., (*Pop. Science Monthly* for Jan.) deserves careful consideration, altho all it contains can hardly be asented to, and in parts the meaning is obscure, due chiefly to ther not being in use a good system of notation to expres sounds in print, a "long-felt want" which must be suplied by some notation ere long. Dr. Kelog's articl compares cis-Atlantic with trans-Atlantic spokn Eng. He starts out by saying: "Decided diferences of pronunciation exist between educated clases in Eng. and U. S. and it is the object of this articl to sho in what these diferences consist." Manifestly he holds that ther is such a thing as standard speech for he tels us:

"Apart from dialects confined chiefly to the ignorant in varius shires, and overlooking slight individual variations, such as hav existed at all times in all languages, ther may be said to be uniform pronunciation of the mother-tung among educated clases. Even slight departures from generally accepted standard, especially if they occur in original elor'nts of language, strike the ear in an unfamiliar way, like sounds of a foreign tung. Such departures hav arisen among colonists long and widely scattered from the mother-country."

His conclusion is:

"Ther are cogent reasons for efforts to keep the fundamental sounds alike in the two countris, and it is the duty of all educated persons to correct such provincial or unauthorized [by dictionary? or whom els?] uterances of vowel-sounds as hav been here described, and to strive to preserv the purity (i.e., uniformity) of mother-tung. If this articl shal serv to awaken interest in this important subject or to aid in its study, its object wil hav been fulfilled."

THROAT-SOUNDS.

The paper on Throat-Sounds by J. F. McCurdy, Ph. D., Lecturer in Oriental Languages, Univ. Toronto, was red before Filologic Section Can. Inst., on 10th Jan. Its introduction briefly discust the kinds of sound made in the throat, or the modes of action of the larynx; how breathd or "flated" sounds and voist sounds ar made; the diference between chest and hed tones, and the nature and production of varius sorts of whisper.

The actual sounds wer then taken up in order of their formation from the glotis up: first, so-called ruf breathings, and smooth ones, the later being traced thru varius languages, as Eng., Ger., Danish, and Arabic, deep guturals formd in the glotis but with special narowing of cartilage, glotis, and forc'ol th'ing of breth against the bak of farynx; then the ruf *k'ha* and *ghayin* of Arabic wer treated and shown to be product by bringing root of tung close to farynx and triling the uvula. These ar "tru guturals," surds and sonants respectively.

Finally, Ger., Scotch, Gælic, and Dutsh, so-called guturals wer pronounst and shown

to be quite distinct from the before-mentioned Semitic or true gutturals since they are found in front of the farynx, Sweet, (*Handbook*, § 20.) to the contrary, notwithstanding. This distinction between the two classes of gutturals appears to have been pointed out for the first time.

Presumably, this paper will be published in *Proceedings of Institute*, to which the interested reader is referred.

NASALIZATION.

At meeting of Fil. Section of Can. Inst., 24th Jan., Mr. G. E. Shaw, B.A., gave a statement of Portuguese nasalization, as he had heard it from a native and carefully annotated at the time. While 4 vowels are commonly considered as nasalized in Fr., he had distinguished 6 in Port, viz., 1, ao, am = a - oo; 2, em, en = eu (Fr.); 3, im, in = our e, i (Fr.); 4, om, on = on (Fr.); 5, um, un = oo (Eng.); 6, ui = oo - i (Eng.) Port. nasalization differs from Fr. in the former having greater resonance in the nasal chambers and sinuses, while the nasal twang of New Eng. was a minor affair comparatively.

Dr. Hamilton infers that nasal twang, Fr., and Port. nasalization, differs in degree merely, measured by want of elevation of soft palate, permitting resonance in nasal cavity; this explained the phenomenon physiologically. He supposed No. 1 to be open a nasalized and labialized ("rounded.") Labialization, a better term than "rounding," consisted in protrusion of lips. No. 2 was probably open e labialized and nas.; No. 3, close i; No. 4, open o; No. 5, close u; No. 6, close or open u, folded by open i. All o and u sounds are labialized normally.

— The Huntsvil *Forester* reports having found the following notice on a post near Magnetawan:—

Please notice

that any one that lites down the bares shall be proucked with law
remder i mien it.

— Why hav we *olks* in *folks* and *oax* in *coax*?

OBSCURE VOWELS.—As to the so-called obscure vowels, I used to hold that we ought to have two symbols, one to represent short e, [as in ell], the other the long "neutral vowel" [as in up]. But I much doubt now whether more than one symbol is wanted. I have always favored turned e (ø) for the purpose, as likely to prevent confusion in a reader accustomed to connect a symbol already in use (like e) with other sounds. I would ask, however, whether in words like *letter* and *able* the "neutral vowel" really exists. It seems to me that we here have sonant liquids, and that in a scientific alphabet we ought accordingly to write "lett" and "abl."—*Prof. Sayce.*

OXFORD & MARBURG.—The importance of phonetics as a university study is beginning to dawn upon the public mind. At Oxford, we find Mr. Sweet giving a course of public lectures this term on elements of phonetics. At Marburg, Prussia, Prof. Viator gives a regular course on phonetics to an audience of 50 students. Before another equally large audience he lectures on methods of teaching Eng.—*Paris Teacher.*

— Proper names being a sort of personal property can hardly be interfered with as to orthography without the owner's consent. Changes we have made should be taken as suggestive to the owners. In any journal not devoted to Amended Sp. no change should be made without the owner's consent. Those convinced of the general necessity of dropping useless letters should be ready to give their sanction to moderate suggestions and give us authority to spell their names sensibly. Changes of one or more letters in a name and dropping them at far from being uncommon if such were collected.

— We have been wasting our strength in debating and experimenting upon best shape for this or that; one set of digraphs is pitted against another, one set of diacritics against another, without any plan to arrive at an average conclusion, eliminating differences, seeking points of agreement. Where is the hero who will reduce conflicting proposals into a practicable scheme for presentation to school authorities with sufficient backing to warrant adoption? Is this warfare to go on forever—no "give and take" as to detail? This is now "the one thing needful." It is the first duty of every man to speak the truth that is in him according to his light; but the next duty in this as in every movement is to endeavor to discover points of agreement rather than emphasize points of difference.—*E. JONES in Fonographic Magazine.*

— In days of George Stephenson, perfecter of locomotive engine, scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam power successfully and without peril; but rushing express trains from Liverpool to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, have made all nations witnesses of the splendid achievement. Machinists and navigators proved conclusively that a steamer could never cross the Atlantic; but no sooner had they successfully proved impossibility of such undertaking than the work was done, and passengers on Cunard, Inman, National and White Star lines are witnesses. They went up a guinea of wise laughter at Prof. Morse's proposition to make lightning his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all news of the wide world, by Associated Press, put in your hands every morning and night has made all nations witnesses.—*Tal-mage.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

USELES LETERS IN NAMES.

SIR,—I hav a grievance: while yu devote a colum in yur last issue to shoing that the objections of Mesrs. Bengough and Douglass ar not valid, when urged to set a good exampl by omiting useles leters from their names, yet yu send each issue adrest "Susan M. Phillips" insted of Suzan M. Fillips, as I rite my name. The duty of evry consistent advocat of Amended Speling is to spel his or her name in the shortest and simplest way possibl. Where such change is made it is almost invariably done with reluctance and after much deliberation. I hope Mesers B. and D. wil hav curage enuf to omit superfluous leters and let us hav their authority to put Bengof or Bengo and Duglas.

Pittstown, N. J. SUZAN M. FILLIPS.

INDIAN NAMES.

SIR.—Yur issue before last givs ocasion to draw attention to changes in pronunciation bro't about by pedagogic conceit. 'Arkansas' or 'Arcansaw' of Lewis's Map, givs the old pronunciation, 'Chipaway' of Lewis's Map givs tru pronunciation of 'Chipewa,' 'Ojibwa' is the same word and is pronounst 'ojibway.' The pronunciation of Kansas is not changed. It is givn as 'Kansas' in Lewis's Map, and 'Canzes' in map of Louisiana by De L'Isle, 18th cent. 'Iowa' has suferd much from pedagogs. The polite pronunciation now is 'I-o-wah,' with accent on first or secnd sylabl. The old pronunciation was 'I-o-way,' accent on last sylabl. In Lewis's map the word is 'Ayuawais;' in De L'Isle's map, as 'Aiaouez' or 'Yoways.' 'Euisconsin' (Wisconsin) has fortunatly remaind unchanged; so has 'Pani,' now speld 'Pawnee.'

I once met an Indian who calld himself a 'Taw-wah,' accent on first sylabl. Unable to recall a tribe of that name, I had him repeat the word several times, and at length discovered a vowel almost silent before T. It is Ottawa. I am not sure whether this man pronounst his tribal name correctly, for he had livd long among whites, and had gon to scool. I find that tribe's name in Jefery's Map of Louisiana and Canada, 1762, givn as 'Outawais,' where the final sylabl is 'way.'—*Science*.

Chicago.

J. D. WILSON.

"TRAIN UP A CHILD, ETC."

SIR,—Ther's a long lul in Sp. Reform in Eng. beyond Mr. Pitman's circi. I feel that I shud use more effort to make non my Short-hand for Kindergarten—the best way I no of to familiarize teachers and scolars with princpls of speech-analysis. But my official time coincides with scool time.

London, Eng.

J. B. RUNDEL.

APPROVAL & CRITICISM.

SIR.—I find much in yur later issues to approve. I hope yu wil not depart in the least from striving to reach a complete alfabet. Our Branch of Amended Sp. Assoc'n ar a unit in demanding such. "Amended Speling" simply cannot be introdud in scool. Vicroy faithfuly reacht a ful alfabet but some of his characters ar very awkward and disturbt the scolar. Yur idea of diferentiating the old for all new modifications required solvs the problem. I congratulate yu on having no awkward characters. I think yu hav nearly reacht the goal. When a satisfactory alfabet is secured ther wil be litl difficulty in publishing a few small books for scool use. Don't leav vowel out of the ending "tion:" it is plainly herd when pronounst as it shud be. For \$1 enclosed send literature for distribution at meeting of California State Insti ite, I am going to sho teachers what progres has been made.

Oakland, Cal. [Mrs.] T. VARNY.

G. H.

No dout yu'd raiz a meri *laugh*
If I'd indit it thus in *laugh*;
Yu'd be alwiz an I—a *caugh*.

If yu wil hav me thus rit *slough*,
Wud yu me senshur wer I *nough*
To pil the leters thus in *hough*?

Uneven things yu paint thus: *rough*;
But if I'd spel lit-yelo *bough*.
No dout my ears'd feel a *cough*.

Now, if we'r purchast, we say *bought*;
But du we pen it thus in *lought*?
Why *nought*?—Whought *rought*!

Belvil, Ont.

CHARLZ R. MAKKULA.

A QUEER LOVE SPELL.

In search of knowledge
He went to knowledge,
And there was so busy
He often grow dusy;
His time was spent wholly
On deep studies wsofly;
He wouldn't touch liquor
And never would sniquor;
He did his own sewing
And wouldn't go rowing;
He spent little money
And never was foney
His heart was like gneiss
Until, one day, a gneiss,
Attractive and puisne,
Just made him go luisue;
His love was as great
As a bird for its meat.
One morning he said
"Sweet angel, let's waid."
And she told him, "Your
Lovesickness I'll cyour;
Your heart mustn't acho
Any more for my sache;
So, as you may guess,
My ansver is 'Yuess'."

H. C. Dodge.